

Thriving in a Multigenerational Workplace



Today's workforce is incredibly age-diverse. For the first time in history, there are five generations represented in the workplace, each with its own distinct set of values, beliefs, and motivations.

But what kind of challenges does this present for today's employers? How do generational workforce differences affect our ability to work with and manage people effectively? And what are the traits, beliefs, and life experiences that mark each generation, influencing how they work, communicate, and respond to change?

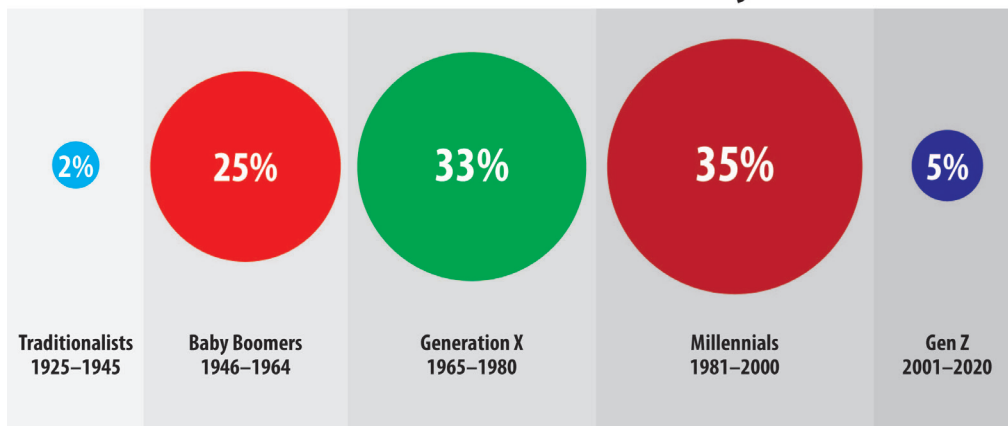
Whether you're a leader, manager, team member, or volunteer, it is important to understand what motivates those around you in the workplace. Taking the time to

understand and appreciate how generations differ can help you create higher-functioning teams and a more satisfying work environment.

Keep in mind, these key characteristics are not intended to stereotype individuals based on their generational group. Instead, they offer awareness of differences among the generations to empower leaders and teams to communicate and interact more effectively. Ultimately, getting to know each team member on an individual level will provide more insight on how to bring out the best in each of them.

This publication explains the values, beliefs, and worldviews of different generations and gives tips on how to best motivate and manage workers from each generation.

Current U.S. Workforce Numbers by Generation



Source: "Labor Force Composition by Generation," Pew Research Center (2015)

Traditionalists: Born 1925–1945

Generally, traditionalists, born between 1925 and 1945, tend to be dependable, straightforward yet tactful, and loyal. Events that helped shape their values and beliefs include the Great Depression and World War II. Radio and movies were their sources of news and entertainment.

While you don't see many traditionalists in the workplace anymore, you may encounter them as volunteers or stakeholders.

When we examine what tends to motivate traditionalists, loyalty and respect rank high on the list. Recognition for efforts and a personal connection to others, even in the workplace, are also important. This generation firmly believes in an honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

When it comes to their worldview, traditionalists favor obedience over individualism. They equate age with seniority. And they believe in advancing in a company through an established hierarchy, rather than getting a

promotion or position because of who you know. Because they are conformists and rule-followers, traditionalists value job titles and secure pay.

From a leadership or management perspective, it's important to provide traditionalists with satisfying work and opportunities to contribute, while emphasizing stability.

Strengths	Tips for Coaching Traditionalists
<p>Strong work ethic</p> <p>Experienced</p> <p>Disciplined</p> <p>Loyal</p> <p>Understand the "chain of command"</p> <p>Value tradition</p> <p>Avoid conflict</p>	<p>Show respect for their experience.</p> <p>Be honest, candid, and direct.</p> <p>Provide sufficient time and information regarding any upcoming changes.</p> <p>Use them as mentors to transfer knowledge and experience to younger generations.</p> <p>Provide recognition for their contributions.</p> <p>Continue to offer development opportunities.</p>

Baby Boomers: Born 1946–1964

Ten thousand baby boomers reach retirement age every day. They make up approximately 33 percent of today's workforce, and 65 percent of them plan to work past the age of 65. Boomers are optimistic, competitive, and team-oriented, and they are workaholics. Their worldview has been shaped by events such as the Vietnam War, civil rights movement, and Watergate.

In general, they are motivated by company loyalty, teamwork, and a sense of duty. They believe that

achievement comes after paying one's dues and that sacrifice is necessary for success. This generation may prefer recognition in the form of monetary compensation or title recognition.

Boomers have a flexible communication style and will use whatever is most efficient, including phone calls and face-to-face interaction. Leaders and managers should provide them with specific goals and deadlines, put them in mentor roles, and offer coaching-style feedback.

Strengths	Tips for Coaching Baby Boomers
<p>Optimistic</p> <p>Dedicated</p> <p>Hardworking</p> <p>Good team players</p> <p>Respect for authority and hierarchical structure</p> <p>Experienced</p>	<p>Treat them as equals. Ask their opinion; don't direct.</p> <p>Provide challenging and varied work assignments.</p> <p>Provide public recognition for their contributions.</p> <p>Show respect for their input, knowledge, and experience.</p> <p>Offer professional development opportunities.</p> <p>Use them as mentors to transfer knowledge and experience to younger generations.</p>

Generation X: Born 1965–1980

Generation X (Gen X) is much smaller in total population size compared to baby boomers and millennials (Generation Y), yet they currently make up the highest percentage of people in the workforce—approximately 35 percent. Additionally, Gen Xers make up the highest percentage of start-up founders at 55 percent.

This sense of entrepreneurship and independence stems from a worldview that favors diversity and a need to change and evolve if their needs are not being met, both in their

personal and professional lives. Gen Xers were shaped by life events such as the AIDS epidemic, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the dot-com boom. They tend to be flexible, informal, and skeptical.

Generation X is also referred to as the "sandwich generation," wedged between caring for their parents and raising their kids. This dual caregiving responsibility creates enormous stress, so they seek and are motivated by work-life balance and their personal-professional interests rather than the company's interests.

Similar to baby boomers, Gen Xers are willing to communicate in whatever way is most efficient, including phone calls and face-to-face interaction. Supervisors and mentors should give Generation X employees and

volunteers immediate feedback, provide flexible work arrangements to ensure work-life balance, and offer opportunities for personal development.

Strengths	Tips for Coaching Gen Xers
Independent and self-directed	Be approachable and encourage ideas. Provide challenging and varied work. Use performance-based rewards and promotion. Take time to personally engage and acknowledge them individually for contributions. Avoid micromanaging. Maintain two-way communication. Gen Xers want to interact and participate in decision-making. Help them see how their contributions achieve the organization's goals. Be prepared to be flexible to allow them to balance family and work responsibilities.
Ambitious	
Adaptable	
Technologically literate	
Challenge the status quo	

Millennials (Generation Y): Born 1981–2000

This tech-savvy generation is currently the largest age group in the country and the fastest growing segment of today's workforce. Shaped by events such as 9/11, the internet, and the housing market crash, approximately 15 percent of millennials ages 25–35 live at home with their parents.

Some millennials are content with selling their skills to the highest bidder. That means, unlike baby boomers, they're not as loyal to organizations, but that doesn't mean they're not hard workers. While they may have no problem jumping from one organization to another, they tend to be

competitive, civic-minded, open-minded regarding diversity, and achievement-oriented.

A culture of collaboration, flexibility, and lifelong learning is extremely important for millennials. Typically preferring to communicate via instant message, text message, and email, this generation seeks challenge, growth, and development. For success, get to know them personally, be flexible on their schedules and work assignments, and provide immediate feedback. Use measurable indicators for evaluation, feedback, and mentoring purposes, rather than vague generalities and ideas.

Strengths	Tips for Coaching Millennials
Good at multitasking	Set ground rules early, particularly around technology use. Provide clear direction, support, and regular feedback. Provide people-skills training. Provide stimulation through a variety of roles in the team. Show openness to their ideas. Be flexible—find ways to allow them to pursue the activities they enjoy. Involve them in decision-making.
Technologically savvy	
Achievement-oriented	
Confident	
Global worldview	
Like to have fun at work	

Generation Z: Born 2001–2020

Making up less than 5 percent of the current workforce, Generation Z (Gen Z) is right on the heels of millennials. Additionally, they account for 25 percent of America's population, making this generation larger than baby boomers or millennials. Influenced by a range of life events, including post-9/11 terrorism and war, social networking, President Barack Obama, and climate change, Gen Z has grown up in a time of turbulence and instability mixed with hope for a better future.

Although the most technologically connected of all the generations, Generation Z is not necessarily tech-savvy. Despite this, their Generation X parents raised Gen Z to be independent and able to figure things out for themselves. This means they may need less positive reinforcement than millennials.

This generation is motivated by diversity, personalization, social rewards, mentorship, and creativity. They also want to do meaningful work and be given responsibility. Like millennials and Gen Xers, they want flexible schedules.

What's most intriguing about Gen Z is that 53 percent prefer face-to-face communication, despite seemingly being attached to their smartphones 24/7. For success

with this generation, offer opportunities to work on multiple projects at the same time, provide them work-life balance, and allow them to be self-directed and independent.

Strengths	Tips for Coaching Generation Y
Independent	Provide clear direction, support, and regular feedback.
Problem-solver	Provide people-skills training.
Good at multitasking	Provide stimulation through a variety of roles on the team.
Digitally connected	Provide challenging and varied work.
Global-minded	Use performance-based rewards and promotion.
Pragmatic	Be flexible—find ways to allow them to pursue the activities they enjoy.

Summary

So how can you help ensure that your employees, coworkers, and even volunteers, regardless of when they were born, feel valued, empowered, and invested in? Follow these steps for success:

- 1. Encourage cross-collaboration and mutual mentoring.** While having employees from multiple generations within one organization may present some challenges, it also offers an opportunity for people with differing perspectives to learn from each other. Young people have an opportunity like no other time in history to offer their solutions to a problem while learning from their older colleagues.
- 2. Prioritize flexibility.** One of the core recommendations from human-resources research is for leaders and managers to become adept at understanding what their people truly want and need. Recognize there is no one-size-fits-all solution for each generation or for all employees/volunteers in general. Adaptability is key, and this is where soft skills and emotional intelligence really come into play.
- 3. Dispel generational stereotypes.** There may be truths to certain stereotypes, but they also offer an incomplete picture and can be polarizing. If you hold fast to these stereotypes and attempt to coach employees and volunteers through a narrow lens, you risk putting them in a box and limiting opportunities for innovation and productivity. Generations can work in harmony if inaccurate perceptions are corrected. It is important to set your assumptions aside and take a human approach.

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